





## Christian Secretary.

HARTFORD, FRIDAY, JAN. 19, 1849.

## The Grande Ligne Mission.

ITS HISTORY, CONDITION, AND A PLEA IN ITS BEHALF.

[The communication, which we give below, will place the affairs of this Mission in their true light, and also show that something like an organization has been got up in New York for relieving its immediate pressing wants. Were this organization forced with a view to permanency, we should oppose it, on the ground that a separate organization for the support of a single mission is not needed. But we have good reason to believe that this was not the object of the movers in this business. The Grande Ligne Mission is most emphatically a child of Providence. It was commenced by benevolent individuals for the purpose of enlightening the ignorant Catholics of Canada, without any particular reference to sect or party, and as such, it received the countenance and support of different religious denominations; but it has of late become a Baptist mission, in consequence of the missionaries becoming Baptists; consequently they must look to Baptists for support. The urgent wants of the mission seemed to call for immediate action, and hence the movement in its behalf in New York. Probably before the close of the present year, something will be done in regard to this mission, either by the Home or Foreign Missionary Societies.—Ed. Sec.]

At a meeting of friends of the Grande Ligne Mission, held at the American Baptist Home Mission Rooms, Dec. 13, 1848, a committee, consisting of Rev. Spencer H. Cone, D. D., and Rev. Messrs. Henry Davis, W. W. Everts, and S. S. Cutting, was appointed to confer with Madame Feller and the Rev. Dr. Cote on the measures necessary for the future support of that Mission.—This committee met at the same place on the succeeding day, those missionaries, with the Rev. William R. Williams, D. D., the Rev. Benjamin M. Hill and William H. Wyckoff, Esq., being present. As the result of an interesting and protracted interview, it was determined that a paper be prepared by the undersigned, to set forth the history, condition and prospects of the mission, accompanied by an earnest recommendation of it to the support of Christians of the United States, with certain allusions to plans of operations to be hereinafter named.

The committee here go into a detailed history of the mission, down to the spring of 1847, which we are obliged to omit on account of its length.—They then say:

Mr. Roussy came to Canada under the patronage of a missionary society in Switzerland, from which society he continued to receive additional aid. During the years 1837 and 1838, his operations were carried on partly with the aid of the Canada Baptist Missionary Society, while some assistance was received from the United States and from Scotland. In the autumn of the last-mentioned year the missionaries expressed their opinion that they could labor more efficiently if they were independent of all religious parties.—They continued to do so for nearly seven years, during which time they received numerous and valued tokens of Christian regard from all denominations. The fostering care of the Foreign Evangelical Society, which in the year 1839 succeeded to the Foreign Evangelical Association, is particularly to be named as rendering essential service to the Mission. Pecuniary grants, varying from \$500 to \$1200, were received annually from this society. Besides this, the patronage of this influential body stimulated the zeal of Christian friends, and encouraged the formation of numerous Ladies' Associations in the United States, which raised considerable sums of money, and otherwise assisted the Mission. Aid was also received from Switzerland, England and Canada. The funds annually realized from all these sources gradually increased from \$1,800 to \$5,000, more than three-fourths of which were furnished by friends in the United States.

In the course of time, however, as appears from a document drawn up by the Executive Committee of the Foreign Evangelical Society, and published under the signatures of the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, and the Rev. Dr. Reid, it was deemed proper by that society to effect different and more intimate relations with the Mission. "It was an independent mission," they say in this document, "over which no society had any control, and for which no society was responsible." It was the wish of the Foreign Evangelical Society, therefore, that the Mission should unite itself with that body, and "come under its direction." But to this wish the Mission did not feel itself at liberty to yield. From the first, as stated in the document above alluded to, the character of the Mission had been mainly Baptist, and to put itself under the "direction" of a Pædo baptist board would very naturally have occasioned some abridgements of Christian liberty, and very likely have given rise to mutual jealousies. This proposition failing, it was recommended to the Mission to "join the French Canadian Missionary Society," a society which has its seat at Montreal, and is essentially a Pædo baptist society. Under such connections, the Foreign Evangelical Society would still continue its aid. But to this connection the objections were of equal force. It only remained, therefore, for the Mission to maintain its independent character, or to turn to its natural allies, the Baptists of Canada and the United States, with such aid from the benevolence of its former friends as their noble liberality might lead them to bestow under these new relations.

Under these circumstances, an alliance was formed in 1845 with the Canada Baptist Missionary Society, that body appointing a Committee, with a Committee of the Mission, constituted the Swiss Mission Committee, and were charged with the supervision of its affairs. The Canada Baptist Missionary Society proceeded to make such grants to the Mission as its means allowed, and these grants, with contributions from American Baptists, secured by the annual visits of Madame Feller and Dr. Cote, and the continued beneficence of steadfast Pædo baptist friends, have from that time formed its resources.

A new crisis, however, has arrived. The Canada Baptist Missionary Society, from a variety of causes, is unable to render assistance to the Mission, and would gladly see an alliance formed elsewhere of a more hopeful character. Such an alliance the wants of the Mission imperatively require. Though the blessing of the Holy Spirit has descended like dew upon the Mission,—though its opportunities for usefulness have been

continually enlarging, and the actual result of its labors, on their present limited scale, have been such as to call for the most abundant thanksgivings, the Mission has been straitened for means, and a measure of self-denial and privation made necessary, which has more than bordered on actual suffering.

The natural alliance of the Mission, among American Baptists, would be with the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and such an alliance has for some time been contemplated by its friends. In June last, the Rev. B. M. Hill, Corresponding Secretary of that society, by direction of its Executive Board, visited Canada, and while in that Province proceeded to Grande Ligne for purposes of preliminary inquiry. He made, however, no overtures to the Mission, nor indeed were the missionaries informed of the designs of his visit. He returned from Canada deeply impressed with primitive and lovely piety of the Mission, and with its great usefulness in the work of evangelization. He has since then taken occasion, both in public and in private, to urge his claims, as an instrumentality bearing special marks of Divine origination, and inviting the special co-operation of American Baptists. Alliance with the Home Mission Society is under advisement, and though technical difficulties have as yet obstructed its consummation, hopes are generally and strongly cherished, that He whose never-failing Providence has been the guide of the Mission in all its history, is ordering events towards that result.

The operations of the Mission are, however, too important to be suspended in view of such an anticipation, and the necessity is imperative, therefore, to devise an immediate and effective method of support. It is a very questionable economy which requires Madame Feller and Dr. Cote to leave their missionary labors every year for the purpose of collecting funds. Nor is it agreeable to their feelings. Their hearts are with the French Canadians, groping in the darkness of Romanism to the scenes of eternity, or recently delivered from that darkness, and needing the wise and faithful guardianship of their evangelical teachers. It should be added likewise that Madame Feller, who illustrates the delicacy of her sex with the integrity of the Christian hero, finds the necessity of these annual visits,—certainly when so extensive as the one which she is now closing,—incompatible with her views of propriety. She will not indeed shrink from any personal sacrifice which it may seem to be the will of God to require, but she would be glad to witness the consummation of plans of support which would leave her to her chosen labors, undisturbed by the cares which have so often brought her to the United States.

It is under these circumstances that the undersigned are directed to lay before this meeting, and to commend to the Grande Ligne Mission, the propositions which follow.

1. That there shall be appointed at this meeting a committee of nine persons to be called the Grande Ligne Mission Committee, no more than a majority of whom shall be ministers, and a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

2. That there shall be appointed at this meeting a Treasurer of this Committee, who shall receive funds or other contributions, for the Grande Ligne Mission, and hold them subject to the order of the Committee.

3. That the Committee shall have power to appoint a General Agent, whose duty it shall be to visit the friends of the Mission, and collect funds and other means of support, under the direction of the Committee, and whom the Committee may, at its discretion, charge with the duty of conducting its correspondence.

4. That it shall be the duty of this Committee to form such an alliance with the Mission as may be mutually satisfactory—to keep the churches and the friends of the Mission informed concerning its history,—and, in general, to promote in every judicious way the success of its evangelical labors.

5. That the Committee shall call a meeting of the friends of this enterprise in the month of Nov. 1849, and make report of their doings, and that, should the events of Providence require the continuation of the method of operations beyond that year, a new election of Committee shall then be had. Any vacancy occurring in the Committee, or in the office of Treasurer, during the year, may be filled by the Committee.

It will be borne in mind that it is not here proposed to form a permanent organization. This plan is drawn up in detail, and has the form of an organization, in order that it may be both effective and responsible. A permanent organization added to our many existing charities, could be justified only on very imperative reasons, nor would brethren of this city and vicinity feel themselves authorized to form such an organization without the presence and concurrence of brethren from abroad. They feel impelled to these provisional measures from a providential necessity, and ask their brethren abroad to trust the discretion of these measures, and give the proofs of their confidence in their prayers and contributions.

The undersigned were instructed to give to the Grande Ligne Mission "an earnest recommendation." It has pleased the Head of the Church, the Saviour of the lost, to do this, by the tokens of his own blessing. Where he works, there should his redeemed work. In the simple faith in which this untortured Mission was planted,—in the cooling and laborious piety which has marked the history of its labors,—the undersigned are reminded of that wonderful mission, which, to cite the language of the apostle, had its origin "in the workings of brother Carey's mind," and whose early labors, put forth in a similar spirit, have grown into results which have rendered them illustrious. Armed with the word of God, and imbued deeply with the spirit of Christian love, the missionaries of Grande Ligne have gone forth amid the ignorance and superstition which has surrounded them, and by the blessing of God achieved results, which, to those who know the field, must appear as surprising as they are satisfactory. They have cast into the French Canadian mind a leaven which cannot cease to work. They have kindled lights under those seats of darkness, and error shall be illumined, and by whose guidance a multitude, who otherwise had perished in their sins, shall be brought home to the mansions of our Father's house.

In conclusion the undersigned would express the opinion that the Mission is shut up to a necessity of support from American Baptists. With a grateful recognition of the sympathy and aid which the mission has received from warm Christian hearts and liberal hands out of the Baptist denomination, ever since its disconnection with the Foreign Evangelical Society, and hoping still to draw from the

large-hearted charities of the excellent friends to whom allusion is here made, the Mission is compelled to look chiefly to the Baptists of the United States. The Baptists of Canada East are at the present moment in great depression, and those of Canada West, though well disposed, are too few in numbers, and too limited in resources, to take upon themselves unshared so grave an undertaking. The Baptists of England have all upon their hands which it is safe for them to attempt. On the Baptists of the United States, therefore, the Providence of God has cast the weighty responsibility of providing for its future operations, or of beholding it straitened and depressed, if not extinguished. In the work of missions God has been especially kind to American Baptists, in the methods by which he has indicated their duty. His Providence cast the Burmese Mission upon them unsought,—and how blessed has it been for them that they heard his voice! The case of the Grande Ligne Mission is not widely different. The Mission is the fruit of missionary impulses awakened amid the valleys of Switzerland, and is laid at our feet for nurture and support when already grown to maturity under the special blessing of God.—Where our heavenly Father so manifestly indicates his will, it is alike ungrateful and perilous to fail to recognize it. If we refuse our sympathy and aid, and French Canadians perish for our neglect, it need be no marvel if the penalty of our sin come to us in blighting and barrenness upon our labors at home, and upon other missionary fields.

WM. R. WILLIAMS,  
S. S. CUTTING.

New York, Dec. 21, 1848.

## Is Salvation Conditional?

I have no partiality for calling salvation conditional, inasmuch as a conditional salvation implies a thing to be done, and a blessing to follow.—whereas in the view of the writer, salvation is a blessing bestowed, including the thing to be done. For if repentance and faith are exercises peculiar to a state of salvation, how can that be conditional that had no existence prior to a state of salvation? Some Christians, and even ministers, seem to think that an important point is gained, if while they exhort men to repent and believe, they also succeed in making them feel that the requisite power is with themselves. But it is a serious question, whether the theory that men can do, in an unconverted state, what will result in their salvation, is not deleterious in its effects. That it is in perfect harmony with that doctrine of heart that is opposed to the humbling doctrines of the cross, there can be little doubt. It is often urged upon the impatient that he is a free agent, and that free agency implies a power to comply with the requisitions of the gospel. It is true that men are free, and act free in loving what they love, and hating what they hate; but to change their hatred to love, is the very opposite of free. Why, then, (some will ask) do we exhort impotent men to the exercise of graces that have no existence, except in the renewed heart? We reply, first, God commands all men everywhere to repent. God has a claim to the obedience of every man, whether he be penitent or impenitent; the obligation is universal.—God cannot command less.

Secondly; if the sincerity of the requisitions of the gospel are dependent on the ability of the sinner to comply, then it follows that the claims of the gospel, to be consistent, must be brought within his reach, while he is yet in his sins.

Thirdly; the sinner's inability to comply, is wholly of a moral nature, viz: a want (not of intellectual power) but of a disposition of mind—he loves sin. God declares this to be the sinner's crime. The sinner says, the want of disposition is from God, and why doth he yet find fault for who hath resisted his will? and thus the controversy, and so long as the controversy lasts, the sinner is lost, but for the unmerited mercy of God to save him from himself.

In this view of the subject, we see that man is accountable, and consequently a subject of rebuke, warning, and exhortation; but if he has moral power to change, then grace is no more grace. If these conclusions be correct, we see that the impenitent are in a helpless condition, and I would that the teaching of ministers and Christians too, were so adapted to their case, as to lead them to see it. We see, too, that the doctrine of grace necessarily follows, and that it is the reason why any are saved, rather than the reason why any are lost.

BEEHAN.

## The Shakers.

The religionists known as "Shakers," are remarkable for one trait in their character. However much they may differ from "the world" in their religious tenets, they exceed most other people in their indomitable zeal for hoarding up the "Incr." The Shaker Family at Enfield in this State, have been adding to their wealth from year to year, till they have become a rich association. The same, we presume, is true of the other Shaker Families in the United States. In making a proselyte, they aim to secure the property of the man, without regard to the wants of his family, should he leave them to the mercies of "the world" which he professes to renounce. In order to protect the wives thus deserted by their husbands, the House of Representatives of New Hampshire, at its recent session, by a vote of 176 to 39, passed a bill enacting that "whenever any man having a family, shall connect himself with any religious sect, or society, which professes to believe the relation of husband and wife unlawful, or cohabitation between them sinful, the right of such husband over his property shall be suspended, and thereafter the wife of such person shall have the management and control of such property, in the same way and manner as her said husband might have done before such connection, except that the said wife shall not convey any real estate of her husband, or lease the same for a longer period than five years." Provision was made, that the property might be restored to him, in case he should abandon said sect or society. The Senate postponed the bill indefinitely by a unanimous vote, probably deeming it unconstitutional, as well as inexpedient.

We are not sufficiently acquainted with constitutional questions to decide upon the justice of the action of the New Hampshire Senate in this case; but it must be evident to every man of common sense, that there can be nothing unconstitutional in providing by law for wives and families forsaken in this way their husbands and parents a comfortable support out of the property which would otherwise go to enrich the Shakers. Under our tolerant laws, a man may possibly possess a legal right to desert his family on account of his religious opinions, but he has no moral right to deprive them of the means of subsistence.

## The Pope.

The last intelligence from Europe leaves the Pope still in exile. The powers that be, at Rome, have invited him back in the capacity of a spiritual father, simply; which invitation he declines.—Whether the "holy father" fears that his life would not be safe in Rome; or whether, in imitation of the Emperor of Austria, he hopes to secure strength by a residence out of Rome sufficient to return at some future day and take forcible possession of his lost dominions, does not yet appear; but there is good reason to believe that he indulges the hope of regaining his power by his now, voluntary absence from Rome. Great preparations were making for his reception at Toulon at the last accounts. All the ships of war in the harbor have been ordered to salute the papal flag with three consecutive salvos of twenty-one guns each, which are to be repeated by the batteries of the harbor at the moment the papal colors shall be descried from Cape Cepet. The National Guards and troops of the garrison are to line the streets on the passage of "the chief of Christendom." In this way the great fallen monarch hopes to secure strength enough to regain the Pontifical States, and again subject them to the iron rule of Popery. But it is scarcely possible for him to succeed. He can find fools enough to kiss his great toe in the course of his travels, but all this show and parade will be found in the end to be a heartless mockery. Soldiers may parade in a line and do him military honors, and sailors may fire salutes, at the order of their commanders, but little do they care for the Pope. He must win over the hearts of the people before he can rule them again, and this will prove a more difficult task than furling sails from the Vatican. The end of his troubles is not yet.

## Rev. Baptist W. Noel.

The New York Independent has a letter from a member of Mr. Noel's church to the Rev. Dr. Patton, of New York, which contains the following remarks, made by Mr. Noel at a meeting of "Heads of Families" connected with his congregation, before his interview with the bishop of London, who required him to close his ministry at once.

"On Friday, I gave notice to Mr. Wilson and the Chapel Wardens that I should leave at midsummer next. Until that time I shall continue among you, preaching the fundamental truths of the gospel; but until my labors terminate, my tongue is sealed as to any other reasons I may have for breaking off my connection with the Church, or how I arrive at them; for I remain in order to give you time to find a successor, and prevent the dispersion of the congregation; and it would be dishonorable in me to make use of the time in unsettling the minds of my flock. At midsummer, I shall retire for a considerable time from all public duty, where I can study the word of God in a manner which no pastor can do, if actively engaged with a flock. What I shall do after this period, and to what communion I shall attach myself, is a subject on which I have as yet formed no opinion."

A London correspondent of the N. Y. Recorder intimates that the question of baptism was one of the causes which led Mr. Noel to take this course. We give the paragraph for what it is worth; simply adding that great names are not always a great acquisition of strength to an evangelical church.

A prominent topic of religious conversation in our religious circles, at the present time, is the secession from the Established Church, of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, a younger brother of the Earl of Gainsborough, minister of St. John's Chapel in Bedford Row, and one of the chaplains to the Queen. He is a man of acknowledged talent, thoroughly evangelical, and an influential speaker, both in the public and on the platform. He is now in the fifth year of his age, and his religious convictions and abilities would probably have secured for him before now a seat on the bench of bishops, had not his ecclesiastical prospects been impeded by his conscientious liberality of opinion. His career as a minister of the Church of England closed on the first Lord's day of this month, when he took leave of his congregation in the presence of crowds who had been attracted by his presence. He has not made public his intentions respecting the future, but he is understood to be preparing a pamphlet on the reasons of his dissent. His disapproval of the union of the Church with the State is undoubtedly one; but it is asserted that the propriety of believers' baptism has occupied his attention, and it is a known fact that he has, or soon has past refused to baptize infants. At all events he is a good man, and has made a great sacrifice for conscience' sake. May he be guided and prospered in his future course by that gracious Master whom it is obviously his desire to honor.

## The Revival in Springfield.

The following brief note accompanied a letter from a friend in Springfield in the form of a postscript. We are rejoiced to hear that the good work is increasing:

"We are enjoying a precious revival in the 1st church, (bro. Clarke's). The work commenced some four weeks ago, and has continued to increase ever since. It is confined at present exclusively to this church. Nearly thirty in all have been hopefully converted. A week ago yesterday eight were baptized and united with the church. Next Lord's day it is expected that a good number more will follow them. Pray for us, that the work of salvation may go on until hundreds shall bow to the Saviour."  
Springfield, Jan. 15, 1849.

## Religious Items.

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.—Died at Bankok, Siam, September 25th, of erysipelas and inflammation of the lungs, Rev. Jesse Caswell, American (Baptist) Missionary, aged 38.

We cut the above paragraph from among the news items in the Journal of Commerce of Friday last. We do not recollect of having seen any notice of the death in any of our Baptist exchanges.

DEATH OF REV. MR. DE SILVA.—We regret to announce the death of Rev. Arsenio Nico de Silva, pastor of the Portuguese refugees recently arrived in this country. Mr. De Silva was formerly a rich merchant in Madeira, but having embraced the Protestant faith, was driven from that island by persecution, and recently arrived here, by way of Trinidad, to seek a home in this country for himself and 600 of his ex-patriated countrymen. His funeral will take place to-morrow, in the Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette Place. The Portuguese exiles now in this city will attend. There will be a brief address and a hymn sung in the Portuguese language; also an address in English, on the life and character of Mr. De Silva. All who sympathize with these persecuted and deeply afflicted people, are invited to be present on this occasion.  
—Jour. of Com.

The Rev. Mr. Beecher's church was damaged by fire on Sunday afternoon last to the amount of about \$4000, which was covered by insurance. It will be some weeks before the building is again ready for public worship.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, NEW LONDON.—Dr. E. R. Warren, says the Christian Contributor, has resigned the pastoral charge of the State Street Baptist church, and by unanimous invitation is now laboring with the Second Baptist church in New London, Ct. Eld. Jabez S. Swan, of New London, succeeds Dr. Warren. All letters and communications intended for Dr. Warren, to receive immediate attention, must be addressed to him at New London, Ct.

LEWISBURG UNIVERSITY.—The Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia, says: "We are happy to announce that the subscription of \$100,000 for the endowment of this Institution has been filled up. The subscriptions are valid. The question has at length been settled. The ability of the Baptists of Pennsylvania to found a noble Institution of learning is demonstrated."

NEWS FROM REV. S. J. SMITH.—It will be remembered that Mr. Smith sailed in October last for Calcutta, in the ship Valparaiso, Capt. Lockwood—the same vessel that carried out the lamented Dr. JAMES. A letter has been received from him by Mrs. J. L. Sedgwick, of this city, via New Orleans. He was, at the date of writing, Nov. 1, about 8 deg. N. Latitude; longitude not mentioned. He and all the missionaries were well, and very much pleased with their accommodations.—He speaks in the highest terms of the kind and gentlemanly attentions of Capt. Lockwood, who, he says, "is ever anticipating the wants of his passengers." The missionaries enjoyed regular religious services on-board.—Chr. Chronicle.

ITALY OPEN TO THE GOSPEL.—Italy, hitherto the seat of Antichrist, is now shaking him off. Mr. Ferretti, formerly a rector of a Romish Church in Florence, but for some years a zealous Protestant, writes to a friend in England, to be published in the London papers, the following—"The Rev. Signor di Menna has established himself at Nizza, where he is preaching the gospel with God's blessing in the midst of the people. The government of Turin has ordered the Holy Scriptures to be read in the University and in the public schools; though with the annotations of the Popish church. The canon Mapei is starting for Florence from Liverpool. He has addressed a letter to his brethren in Abruzzi, in which he states why he abandoned the pale of Rome. All the priests of his acquaintance, who have read his letter, have replied to the Rev. Canon, avowing that he had done well, and expressing a hope of one day following his example."

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.—At Paris, the 'Society for the Application of Christianity to Social Questions,' have published—An appeal to public opinion for the abolition of state payments to the clergy. It is to be deeply regretted that the Voluntary Principle had so few defenders in the National Assembly which has just passed the Constitution.

MISSIONS TO AFRICA.—On Tuesday night a meeting to celebrate the departure of the Dove, with Baptist missionaries for Western Africa, was held at Albion Chapel, London Wall. S. M. Peto Esq., M. P., in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Angus said they were assembled to take leave of Mr. and Mrs. Newbiggin, Mr. and Mrs. Yarnold, and captain and Mrs. Melbourne, who were about to proceed to the Western coast of Africa. Since the commencement of the mission in 1840, the Society has sent eight missionaries to the coast; of these, two had returned to this country, and it was found that at the end of eight years, only one half of the missionaries were able to continue their labors. Many converts had been made. At the present time there were seventy-seven members in communion, all natives of some part of the African continent.—British Banner.

COLLEGE IN CALCUTTA.—A College for the education of Christian youth, is about to be established in Calcutta, under the auspices of the Congregational churches in England. The missionaries of the London Missionary Society have nearly 800 pupils. One principal object is, the education of a native ministry.

ROYALTY IN THE PULPIT.—The King of the Feejee Islands occasionally ascends the pulpit and preaches the gospel to his subjects, and it is said, with much effect. It would be a very happy thing if others who sit on thrones were to preach the same gospel by their lives.

MR. BAPTIST NOEL'S EXAMPLE.—A well informed correspondent writes: "The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel leaving the Church of England is a severe blow. Mr. Noel has ceased to be the mocking bird, and become the brother-out of pure, holy doctrine. One of the brightest ornaments of the Church of England has left it, and ere long, there will be a still wider breach in the ranks of law-church.—Jerrol's Newspaper."

SAILING OF MISSIONARIES.—The barque Ionis sailed from Boston a few days since, for Siam, via Malta, and took out Rev. Simon H. Calhoun and lady, Rev. William F. Williams and lady—destined for the mission to Syria. Rev. Oliver Chase and lady, destined for the mission to Turkey. Rev. Elipha Maynard and lady, Rev. Edward M. Dodd and lady, destined for the mission to Salonica.

A CONVERTED MONK.—The Bristol Mercury, England, relates the following occurrence:—We are informed that a talented individual, who for a lengthened period was encased in the "cloistered cell" as a monk of the Order of Presentation, and who has written a work on the "monastic life," has renounced and abjured the Roman Catholic faith, and is shortly to be received into the fold of the Dissenting body, and become the pastor of a church in the Independent connection at Crediton, Devon.

TEMPERANCE.—It is stated in one of the papers that there are 1,500,000 persons in the United States who abstain from spirituous liquors; 5000 temperance societies, embracing more than 600,000 members. More than 2000 distilleries have been stopped; more than 5000 merchants have ceased from the traffic. It is estimated that 30,000 persons are now sober, who, had it not been for the temperance societies, would have been so; and that at least 20,000 families are now at ease and comfort who would otherwise have been in poverty and disgrace by drunken inmates.—South Western Baptist Chronicle.

CHURCH TROUBLES.—We perceive by the Western Christian Advocate, that there is likely to be trouble with respect to the jurisdiction and rights of the Methodist churches North and South, among

the Indian Missions west of Missouri. An attempt has been made, it seems, to force the Wyandots into the Southern Organization against the desire of a large majority of the nation. In this dispute, the Indian Sub-Agent, Dr. Havitt, has become implicated, officially taking part with pulsion of any minister sent from the other. The "Advocate," and several members of the old church in the tribe, protest strongly against this Government interference with the rights of religious liberty.—Cincinnati Globe, Nov. 27.

FAST.—The Governor of New Hampshire has appointed Thursday, the 5th of April next, to be observed as a day of Fasting and Prayer in that State.

EIGHTY THOUSAND IDOLS.—Mr. Ingalls, on his return from the Kennebec Mountains, visited the old city, where, for more than eight hundred years, the ruins of an ancient city, one stands pre-eminent—the temple of eighty thousand gods. Before I visited it, I questioned whether so many idols could be collected in one building. Athens, in the proudest days of her idolatry, boasted only half so many. I entered the court fronting this idol house, and was soon convinced that the estimate of eighty thousand idols had not been exaggerated. This court was 25 paces square, of level, row above row, but broken, and scattered in every direction, though large as life, and of the hardest stone. The spoiler had been there and done his work. This court fronts the strange idol temple. Here were arched walls of brown description, on three sides with idols; but left a descent, I can not. I walked through some of these dark, desolate halls, and found that the bat had made it his home; and the noise and scent of this filthy inhabitant could be heard in the air of the idols in the book of inspiration."

The American Protestant presents pretty strong evidence that Dr. Whitman and family, murdered several months since in Oregon by the Indians, as was said, were really the victims of Papal hostility; that their murderers were virtually at least, Catholic priests. This should be thoroughly investigated.

CONGRESSIONAL PRAYER MEETING.—It is generally known, says the Richmond Watchman and Observer, that during the sessions of Congress, a weekly prayer meeting has been kept up for a number of years and conducted by the members, and though the regular attendance has been usually small, embracing only a portion of the members of religion in that body, its effect is acknowledged to have been salutary in keeping alive the spirit of piety in circumstances peculiarly unfavorable to its growth; and where, alas! too many seem to forget their allegiance to the King of kings, and make shipwreck of their faith. This little band of Christian legislators who are not ashamed to bow the knee to the Father of their spirits, and to seek wisdom from above, should be especially remembered in the supplications of the church in every portion of our land.

CONGRESS.—We find nothing in the reported proceedings of Congress, worth publishing. The great and all-absorbing question of the extension of slavery occupies the attention of members from the North and South; but there does not, as yet, appear to be a disposition to meet it. It is admitted on all sides, we believe, that New Mexico and California need a government of some kind; but in giving them a government, the question of slavery must be met either directly or indirectly; so here they come to a stand. We think it extremely doubtful whether these territories are furnished with a government during the present session.

A Convention of Southern members of Congress was held in Washington about the first of January, when a committee was appointed to prepare an Address. This committee was in session at the last accounts, with the Address under consideration. It will probably be published in the course of a few days, when Northern families and Southern churches will again be placed in juxtaposition; but we apprehend it will be a very harmless affair, after all. Slavery dies hard; but it will die, notwithstanding.

LIBEL SUIT.—Messrs. Y. Beach & Sons, of the New York Sun, were tried on Friday last before the Superior Court in New York for a libel against John Thompson, proprietor of Thompson's Bank Note Reporter. The libel appeared in the Sun on the 18th of August last, and contained the following words: "John Thompson, the keeper of the cellar 64 Wall street, is shortly to be tried, and if found guilty, his sentence may be a long imprisonment in the State Prison." No attempts were made to prove the truth of the libel, the defendants stating that the author of the offensive words made them on information received through an anonymous communication. Verdict for the plaintiff, ten thousand dollars.

A sale of negroes by Thomas M. Hume, Esq., yesterday morning, north of the Exchange, pious negro women sold singly at \$500, and negro men (section hands) ranged from \$600 to \$1500. This is a substantial evidence that there is a steady demand for this species of property in our city, and at fair prices.—Charleston Mercury, Jan. 11.

"Negro women sold singly at \$500." The time is coming—it may be somewhat distant yet—when even in the city of Charleston, men will feel ashamed of such paragraphs as the above. "This species of property," will one day be regarded as human beings, entitled to the rights and privileges enjoyed by the rest of our fellow citizens.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.—A vessel has arrived at New Bedford bringing dates from the Sandwich Islands to September 2d. The accounts from California had produced the greatest excitement. The brig Tepic had arrived at Honolulu fourteen days from California, with a cargo of gold dust. Many of the inhabitants were up for the mines. Three vessels with passengers had already gone, and 1000 pick-axes had been sent from Honolulu. Two hundred foreigners had left the Sandwich Islands for the gold regions, and many others would soon follow.

GAS.—A Gas Company has been formed in this city, under an act of the last Legislature, for the purpose of lighting the city with gas. The capital stock is \$100,000, a large share of which was taken by a company in Philadelphia, who propose to erect the necessary apparatus; the remainder of the stock was taken by our own citizens.

The Washington Union of ply to statements in certain prominent has received despatches which it dare not reveal; its information received from their trusted to Congress and made

SEVERE PENALTY.—At the Terminus term in Poughkeeps sentenced a man, found guilty of eye of another man with whom twenty-one years imprisonment. The penalty, although a severe one, was not so.

BURNING OF A STEAMBOAT.—The "Empire State" was nearly destroyed last Saturday night, undergoing some repairs, and was on fire in the forward part of the night. It is supposed to have stove. The fire was extinguished at Sunday morning. The vessel was rebuilt. The silver plate were saved. Insured Philadelphia for \$100,000, which will cover the loss. The Empire State and the Bay class boats, pined between New York, Mass.

OPEN COMMUNION IN ENGLAND from the Reflector and Watchman is inserted on the outside of this paper we sympathize with the views of that document, but simply to do justice by giving their own version. We go for strict discipline; on the other side of the water think differently; let them have at them, even should it be found that ishing an error.

LECTURES ON GAMBLING.—Graham gambler, is in town lecturing on gambling. He is familiar with his own profession as a gambler for twenty years since he became a reformer after returning thirty thousand dollars from which he had taken it by his ledger in the trickery of gambling, his time in exposing the knavery and in getting laws enacted against it. His lectures are well worth hearing.

The ch-chers has ceased its rural tours, and in most other places is giving a few weeks since. The cold to have produced a very favorable prospect.

TRACT SOCIETY.—The Connecticut American Tract Society held its annual meeting in this city the present week. Eastman and Cook, Secretaries of the society, addressed a large meeting at Church on Sunday evening. Their interesting particulars in regard to the doings of the Society, and especially colporteurs. These men are accomplishing work in the destitute portions of our opening of new fields in California, and calls for renewed exertions on the friends of the Society. We learn that butions thus far have been as liberal.

CHURCH FAST.—The members of street church, says the New York Herald, last, observed Monday as a day of prayer, and at their meeting in twelve anxious inquirers asked a prayer of the church. The indications are cheering.

DEATH FROM TIGHT LACING.—The Herald says that a jury of inquest held of Sarah Griffith, a young lady of eight Helen's Island, opposite Montreal, for that the deceased came to her death by the consequence of an affection of the heart, terminal causes, brought on by tight lacing, never heard of a lady yet who would do that she laced too tight; and instead tight lacing, every parent should opp all.

WE learn that several of our men preached on temperance last Sunday. Hawes delivered a powerful sermon at the North Baptist church. We presume the Report of the Committee on the subject of nine pin billiard tables, has awakened some of the evils of gambling and drinking, a movement was made to suppress it, and we believe there is a moral power sufficient to do it, if it can be directed

## Facts from a Volunteer in M.

A returned volunteer, who was from the Maryland Tract Society maintained a Christian life while in the following facts to a friend in who supplied him with Tracts previous to: "The field is large, and easy of ignorance that prevails among the people to Christianity is almost indescribable; they seem not to have the slightest redeeming grace through the Lord Jesus. They are anxious to learn. I had given a few Tracts, when I was known to them as the man who had brought them America, and many followed me through desirous to obtain more of 'the good light of Jesus Christ,' as they called them



west of Missouri. An attempt to force the Wyandottan Organization against the desire of the nation. In this dispute the Indian Sub-Agent, Dr. Havitt, officiously taking part in it, and threatening the forcible execution of the order from the other. The several members of the old church testified strongly against this Government with the rights of religious liberty. *Id. Globe, Nov. 27.*

Governor of New Hampshire has today, the 5th of April next, to be day of Fasting and Prayer in that

USAND IDOLS.—Mr. Ingalls, on his to Kennebec Mountains, visited the for more than eight hundred years, reign. He says: "Among the ancient city, one stands pre-eminent of eighty thousand gods. Be I questioned whether so many collected in one building. Athens, days of her idolatry, boasted only I entered the court fronting this was soon convinced that the entire thousand idols had not been an exact count was 25 paces square, of heavy. Here were idols piled on idols, but broken, and scattered in every large as life, and of the hardest sort had been there and done his court fronts the strange idol temple, walls of hewn stone, on three; but attempt a description I can through some of these dark, desecrated that the hat had made it his noise and scent of this filthy inhaled us of the doom of idols in

Protestant presents pretty strong Dr. Whitman and family, murdered since in Oregon by the Indians, as really the victims of Papal hostility. murderers were virtually at least, s. This should be thoroughly in-

PRAYER MEETING.—It is generally the Richmond Watchman and during the sessions of Congress, a meeting has been kept up for a and conducted by the members, regular attendance has been un- uencing only a portion of the profes- in that body, its effect is acknowl- been salutary in keeping alive the in circumstances peculiarly unfav- growth—and where, alas! too many at their allegiance to the King of the shipwreck of their faith. This Christian legislators who are not the knee to the Father of their week wisdom from above, should be emboldened in the supplications of the portion of our land?

We find nothing in the reported Congress, worth publishing. The hearing question of the non exten- occupies the attention of members and South; but there does not, as is a disposition to meet it. It is sider, we believe, that New Mexi- need a government of some kind; a government, the question of met either directly or indirectly; one to a stand. We think it fur- whether these territories are to be governed during the present ses-

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negroes by Thomas M. Hume, Esq., ing, north of the Exchange, being singly at \$500, and negro note inged from \$500 to \$500. "This is the first quality of a steady de- cession of property in our city, and *Charleston Mercury*, Jan. 11. sold singly at \$500." The time may be somewhat distant yet—the city of Charleston, men will feel paragraphs as the above. "This erty," will one day be regarded as entitled to the rights and privileg- rest of our fellow citizens.

CALIFORNIA.—A vessel has ar- dored bringing drugs from the to September 2d. The accounts and produced the greatest excite- Topic had arrived at Honolulu in California, with a cargo of gold the inhabitants were up for the ensels with passengers had alrea- 0 pick-axes had been sent from hundred foreigners had left the for the gold regions, and many in follow.

Company has been formed in this of the last Legislature, for the cap- ing the city with gas. The capi- 000, a large share of which was any in Philadelphia, who propose ousary apparatus; the remainder taken by our own citizens.

The Washington Union of the 14th inst., in reply to statements in certain papers, that the Government has received despatches from California, which it dare not reveal; says that no such despatches have been received; and adds that all the information received from there has been communicated to Congress and made public.

SEVERE PENALTY.—At the recent Oyer and Terminer term in Poughkeepsie, Judge Barculo sentenced a man, found guilty of gouging out the eye of another man with whom he was fighting, to twenty-one years' imprisonment in the State Prison. The penalty, although a severe one, is none too much so.

BURNING OF A STEAMBOAT.—The splendid steamer "Empire State" was nearly destroyed by fire, at Fall River, last Saturday night. The boat was undergoing some repairs, and was discovered to be on fire in the forward part of the boat some time in the night. It is supposed to have caught from the stove. The fire was extinguished about 11 o'clock on Sunday morning. The hull is to be towed to New York to be rebuilt. The engine and silver plate were saved. Insured in New York and Philadelphia for \$100,000, which it is supposed will cover the loss.

The Empire State and the Bay State, both first-class boats, plied between New York and Fall River, Mass.

OPEN COMMUNION IN ENGLAND.—The article from the Reflector and Watchman on this subject, is inserted on the outside of this paper, not because we sympathize with the views of the signers of that document, but simply to do them an act of justice by giving their own version of the story.—We go for strict discipline; our brethren on the other side of the water think differently from us in one particular; let them have strict justice done them, even should it be found that they are cherishing an error.

LECTURES ON GAMBLING.—Greene, the reformed gambler, is in town lecturing on the evils of gambling. He is familiar with his subject, having been a professed gambler for twelve years. It is six years since he became a reformed man; and after returning thirty thousand dollars to persons from whom he had taken it by means of his knowledge in the trickery of gambling, he has devoted his time in exposing the knavery of the business, and in getting laws enacted against gambling.—His lectures are well worth hearing.

The children have ceased its ravages in New Orleans, and in most other places where it was raging a few weeks since. The cold weather seems to have produced a very favorable effect in checking its progress.

TRACT SOCIETY.—The Connecticut Branch of the American Tract Society held its annual meeting in this city the present week. Rev. Messrs. Eastman and Cook, Secretaries of the Parent Society, addressed a large meeting at the Centre Church on Sunday evening. They related many interesting particulars in regard to the object and doings of the Society, and especially as regards colporteurs. These men are accomplishing a good work in the destitute portions of our country, the opening of new fields in California and New Mexico, calls for renewed exertions on the part of the friends of the Society. We learn that the contributions thus far have been as liberal as usual.

CHURCH FAST.—The members of the Stanton street church, says the New York Recorder of the 10th inst., observed Monday as a day of fasting and prayer, and at their meeting in the evening twelve anxious inquirers asked an interest in the prayers of the church. The indications of a revival are cheering.

DEATH FROM TIGHT LACING.—The Montreal Herald says that a jury of inquest held on the body of Sarah Griffith, a young lady of eighteen, at St. Helen's Island, opposite Montreal, found a verdict that the deceased came to her death in consequence of an affection of the heart, and other internal causes, brought on by tight lacing. We never heard of a lady yet who would acknowledge that she laced too tight; and instead of opposing tight lacing, every parent should oppose lacing at all.

FACTS FROM A VOLUNTEER IN MEXICO.

A returned volunteer, who was formerly a colporteur of the Maryland Tract Society, and who maintained a Christian life while in Mexico, reports the following facts to a friend in Baltimore, who supplied him with Tracts previous to his sailing: "The field is large, and easy of access. The ignorance that prevails among the people in regard to Christianity is almost indescribable. Indeed, they seem not to have the slightest knowledge of redeeming grace through the Lord Jesus, and yet they are anxious to learn. I had given away but a few Tracts, when I was known throughout the town as the man who had brought them books from America, and many followed me through the streets, desirous to obtain more of the good little books of Jesus Christ, as they called them. They received them very thankfully, offering in every case to pay for them. When I refused money, some fell on their knees, expressing their thanks. Before I left Jalapa, I saw some of the Tracts which I had distributed eight months before, that had been read by so many that they were perfectly worn out from use."—*Am. Mess.*

A large wooden building in Springfield, used as a place for repairing cars, was destroyed by fire a few days since. Several freight and passenger cars were destroyed. Loss estimated at six thousand dollars.

TO BE HUNG.—Washington Goode, a colored man, was sentenced, on Monday last, to be hung by the court at Boston, at such time as the Governor shall appoint. He was convicted of murdering another colored man by the name of Hardin.

THE CHRISTIAN REVIEW. New Series, No. 1. The last volume of the Review was closed in December, and, quite unexpectedly, we have received the January number of a new volume, under the editorial supervision of the Rev. E. G. Sears. It affords us sincere pleasure to notice a change—a decided change for the better, we think—in the general management of the Christian Review. This change is explained in the editor's Introduction in the following words:

"To make the Review such an exponent of Baptist sentiments, is the object to which we aspire. At the same time, there are social and moral questions constantly arising, of the deepest practical interest. And we have yet to learn, from an experience very different from the past, that it is Christian policy to leave the discussion of these questions to men of narrow views and strong passions, who will constantly run into excess and prejudice the cause they seek to promote; or to those who are destitute of Christian principles, and will sow the seeds of their own unbelief wherever they go. We believe they should enlist in their discussion men of the most enlarged and sober views, and most firmly grounded in the truths of Christianity, who shall discuss them on Christian principles, and exhibit them in the light which the Bible sheds upon them."

In conformity with this arrangement, we find an able article in the present number on "The Extension of Slavery." We have ever regarded the discussion of social and moral questions as coming within the sphere of a publication like the Review, and are glad to find that its new editor has ventured upon this field of discussion. There are other articles in this number that are well worth reading. That on the "Import of Baptism" is a most searching Review of Mr. Beecher's work on the same question. Indeed, we do not see as the Review has left Mr. Beecher even a foothold to stand upon. Brockett & Fuller, agents.

THE BAPTIST MEMORIAL. Messrs. D. R. Woodford & Co., have received the January number of the Memorial. We notice that the name of the Rev. Stephen Remington appears on the title as one of its editors. Rev. Mr. Hutchinson continues as editor as heretofore.

THE CHRISTIAN UNION. The January number of this excellent publication is received. Rev. Dr. Baird is to continue as its editor for the year ensuing. We have several times spoken of this work in terms of praise, and every succeeding number confirms the opinion previously expressed in regard to it. Pens & Bowers, agents.

PENS & BOWERS have received the January number of the Parlor Magazine. It presents a good table of contents, in addition to which there is a fine engraving, entitled "The Hermit," representing a monk at prayers, in a solitary wilderness, with his crucifix before him. A floral illustration accompanies each number.

THE MOTHER'S JOURNAL. The death of Mrs. Eliza C. Allen, under whose judicious management the Journal has been so ably conducted, rendered a change in its editorial management necessary. We learn from the December number, that Rev. Ira M. Allen, the publisher, has transferred all his pecuniary interest in it to the Rev. Robert Sewell, by whom, without change of form, terms, or character, it will hereafter be published. The Journal will remain under the supervision of Mr. Allen, and be edited by Mrs. ELIZABETH SEWELL, the lady of the publisher, aided by contributions from Mrs. Conant, of Hamilton, and Mrs. Kingsford, of Richmond, the ladies who so ably conducted the work in the former years of its existence; also by Mrs. Knowles, of Providence, and others.

Under these new arrangements, the Mother's Journal will, we have no doubt, continue to sustain the well earned reputation it has so deservedly acquired. Messrs. Brockett & Fuller are the agents for this city.

THE NEW YORK CHRONICLE. We have received the first number of a new monthly Magazine, entitled "The New York Chronicle," a Monthly Report, and permanent Repository of Religious Intelligence and Knowledge." Edited by Rev. Orrin B. Judd. A notice of the object of this work appeared in the Secretary a few weeks since, it will therefore be unnecessary to repeat it again. Mr. Judd, the editor, is well known in Connecticut as an able writer, and also as a very worthy minister of the gospel. No one who knows him, will doubt his ability to conduct a periodical of this character with ability. The only question in our mind in regard to it, arose from the consideration whether another religious periodical was actually demanded by the denomination. Of this, however, the public can judge. A very handsome portrait of the Rev. George Benedict, engraved expressly for the Chronicle, accompanies this number. Subscription price one dollar a year.

News of the Week.

We learn that the Hon. Edward Everett has presented the company of young men who are about to leave for California in the ship that bears his name, a valuable and well selected library.—*Boston Trac.*

DARING OUTRAGE.—We are informed that owing to some difficulty between the overseer on the Nantuxet Road at Woburn, and some of the laborers on the road, the latter were, on Monday last, discharged; in consequence of which, the laborers became enraged and threatened the life of the overseer. The next morning, some half dozen or more of the disaffected, having provided themselves with loaded muskets, repaired to the residence of the overseer before day light; and having discovered as they supposed, the room in which he lodged, they discharged their pieces in the direction of the bed in the room. It so happened that the overseer did not occupy the room as the laborers supposed; but in the bed were two females, both of whom were badly wounded—one of them is feared mortally. The rioters immediately fled. At the last accounts three or four of them had been arrested, and hot pursuit was being made for the rest.

We learn that one of the ladies is since dead.

STEAMER SUNK.—Loss of Life.—The following is from the St. Louis Organ of last Monday: "About 11 o'clock last night, the steamer Iron City, lying near the docks, was discovered to be sinking, and her fastenings to be broken. She floated some distance down the river, and a number of persons who were on board were lost in their efforts to reach the shore by swimming."

MURDER IN WEST JERSEY.—Hiram Bart and John Carroll, of Jessup's Mill, near Carpenter's Landing, quarreled on returning from a drunken sleighing frolic on Friday night. She floated some distance down the river, and a number of persons who were on board were lost in their efforts to reach the shore by swimming.

From ten to fifteen hundred passengers go over the New York and New Haven Railroad daily.—*New Haven Reg.*

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10th.—The Slave Question in the Illinois Legislature.—The Illinois Legislature have passed resolutions instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives to use all honorable means to procure the enactment of such laws by Congress as to expressly prohibit the extension of slavery in newly acquired Territories. The vote in the House—58 yeas to 34 nays.

Wm. H. H. Earl, of this city, cut and put up on Monday and Tuesday, one ice man and twelve inches thick: so we are told.—*Newark Advertiser.*

THE ESTATE OF THE LATE PETER C. BROOKS, we learn, will not exceed eight hundred thousand dollars. He has made no bequests of a public character.—*Boston Trav.*

HYDROPHOBIA CURED.—Many years since Lieutenant Governor Childs, of Berkshire, then a young man, was bitten by a mad dog, which resulted in symptoms of hydrophobia. His father, an eminent physician, gave mercury in doses sufficient to produce salivation, and though the patient suffered terribly, he was, through the untiring efforts of his father, finally cured.—*Exchange paper.*

Extract of a letter received in Baltimore, dated Nov. 13, 1846: "Public attention has been focused on the subject of the gold mines near San Francisco, and several expeditions are already on foot for that quarter. Four vessels have sailed from China, two from Guangxi, and two from the Philippines. The vessels are the 'Buena Vista,' from Paita, and one from here, within the last few weeks, and there will not doubt follow, carrying for cargoes, provisions, stores and manufactured goods, as can be bought low, chiefly from the old stock."

FOR THE GOLD MINES.—As the ship Brooklyn, Captain Richardson, for California, left her when an Irishman, whose passage had been paid by some gentleman going out, who had engaged him for their servant, took a half eagle from his pocket, and threw it into the crowd on shore. "There boys," said he, "I'll give you all I've got, but I'm going where there's plenty of it."

A good deal of spirits has gone to California, but all the vessels do not take it. The Brooklyn, we believe, is a temperance ship, and the Georgiana, to Cook, Baker & Co., refuses to receive any liquor on board.

The last accounts from the lead regions of the West state that the miners are leaving in large numbers for California.—*Journal of Commerce.*

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of "The Magnetic Telegraph Company," whose line extends between Washington and New York, have decided to make an annual dividend upon the capital stock of the company out of the profits of its business for the last six months, of three per cent., and one per cent., upon the new stock created for the extension of the line from New York to the city of New York.

THE CHOLERA IN WHEELING.—The *Wheeling Times* of the 9th inst., has the following remarks on the Cholera in that place: "On Saturday last among the passengers at this city by the *Telegraph No. 2*, were Col. Dix of New York, brother we believe of Senator Dix of that State, and Maj. J. C. Miller of the same State, and both officers in the U. S. Army. They were from New Orleans and both arrived here, to all appearance, in perfect health. The next morning they took a stage for Cumberland, but did not proceed. They were taken to the city of New York, and shortly Major Miller made a similar complaint. Col. Dix stepped off at Hillsboro', and in a very short time expired. Major Miller proceeded as far as Brownsville, and within an hour of his arrival he died."

There is, we presume, no doubt that the disease in each case was the Asiatic Cholera: The same paper of the 10th, records another fatal case of Cholera in the same vicinity. A gentleman came to New York by the *Telegraph No. 2*, on Saturday from New Orleans, and took stage at W. for Brownsville, was attacked by the Cholera beyond Washington, (Pa.) and was compelled to leave the stage, and in a few hours died.

Private letters from London state that the new U. S. loan had been sold there at par, and a few small sums at 100 to 120. There were five purchases at the Broker's Board here on Saturday morning at 109 to 112, and after the board at 110. The price here is helped not only by the rise in London, but also by the opinion which some are propagating that the United States will long be repaid, and a return made to the deposit system, under which the Banks gave the Government its own stocks as security for the faithful discharge of their trusts.—*Jan. Commerce.*

BALTIMORE, Jan. 14. A case of Cholera, (the first yet reported in this vicinity,) was reported at the Relay House on Saturday last.

Foreign News. Arrival of the America. TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Liverpool Steamer America, arrived at Boston, on the 12th inst., having sailed from Liverpool Dec. 30. The most important news will be found below.

ENGLAND. We regret to state that the cholera still hovers over the Metropolis. In the Provinces it has not made any very considerable progress; but in Scotland it seems to have gained alarming results. It continues a very remarkable feature of the Bank of England returns, that the stock of bullion goes on increasing, in spite of the steady demand from the Continent for all the parcels of silver which arrive.

FRANCE. On Wednesday the 20th ult., the ceremony of the proclamation of the Election of President took place in the National Assembly; and M. Marast, in a loud voice, though somewhat broken by emotion, declared Louis Napoleon to be the President of the French Republic, "democratic, one and indivisible," from that day to the 2d Sunday in May, 1852, and invited the new President to come forward and take the oath required by the Constitution.

On the 20th ult., the Emperor of Austria, and his family, arrived in Vienna, and were received with the greatest honors. He then read the following address to the Chamber, in a firm voice, and with good success.

"Citizens! Representatives of the nation, and the oath I have just taken, trace out for me my future conduct. I shall follow it as a man of honor. I shall regard as enemies of our country, all those who shall attempt to change, by illegal means, what all France has established. I shall regard you, and all citizen Representatives, there cannot any real difference of opinion. Our wishes, our desires are the same. I wish, like you, to place society on its true basis; to strengthen the democratic institutions, to strengthen the rights of that generous and intelligent people which has just given me such a striking proof of its confidence. The majority which I have obtained not only penetrates me with gratitude, but it will give to the new Government that moral and political character, which is no safety—no peace and order, our country can again improve, can cure its wounds, bring back the men that have been misled, and calm down passions."

Animated by a sincere spirit of patriotism, and in spite of the diversity of their political opinion, are ready to devote themselves, with you, to the application of the constitution, the improvement of the laws, and the glory of the Republic. I shall be advanced towards the Republic, and I shall be to its predecessors, when the deposit of its authority is handed over to it; and in particular, I owe it to the Hon. Gen. Cavaignac to say that his conduct is worthy of the generosity of his character, and that the Government of duty which is the first quality of a statesman. [Hear, hear.] We have, Citizen Representatives, a grand mission to fulfill—to found a republic in the interest of all, and a just and firm government, which shall be animated by a sincere desire of progress, without being either reactionary or Utopian. Let us be with the aid of God we will at least do good; if we cannot achieve great things.

When the new President concluded his brief speech, he was greeted with a storm of applause, and tendered to him his hand. This movement surprised Cavaignac, but delighted the Chamber. After the pause of an instant, Cavaignac responded, and shook hands cordially with the President.

amidst marks of the most unequivocal satisfaction on all sides.

M. Odillon Barrot was empowered to form the new ministry. Their names will be found elsewhere. It will be seen that they are all men of capacity and character.

The accounts from Rome to-day are by no means satisfactory to the cause of order. The Clubs are now in possession of the Government; and their chief, Lucien Bonaparte, seeks to destroy the temporal sovereignty of the Pope. The opinion of the French Cabinet, at present, is said to be in favor of a demonstration on behalf of the Pope, but in such a way as not to have the air of a hostile intervention against the Roman people. It is, however, quite evident to our Ministers, that the real Roman people have little voice in what is now going on.

It is reported here to-day that the Pope has accepted the invitation of the President of the Republic to visit Paris, and that he will not come before May. Several diplomatic appointments have been made by the ministry, but the names have not been made public. It is said, however, that two of the old and another of the high rank.

LOUIS NAPOLEON has named his Ministry as follows: M. Odillon Barrot, Minister of Justice, charged with the Presidency of the Council of Ministers; M. Drouyn de Lhuys, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Leon de Malleville, Minister of the Interior; M. Rothery, the Minister of War; M. de Tracy, Minister of the Marine and Colonies; M. Falloux, Minister of Public Instruction and Worship; M. Leon Guicheux, Minister of Public Works; M. Bixio, Minister of Agriculture; M. Passy, Minister of Finance.

The proclamation of President was hurried on in a day in advance. Gen. Changarnier having obtained a full information respecting the army which was to seize Prince Louis, on his passage from the assembly to the Palais Elisee Bourbon, and to accompany him to the Tuilleries, to the cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" The Prince of Montfort, Jerome Bonaparte, has been appointed Governor of the island of Corsica. Jerome Bonaparte met the new President on his return from the National Assembly. The Prince de Montfort was greatly moved, and shed tears. It was on the same spot he had paid with the Emperor Napoleon for the last time, when he quitted Paris after the Battle of Waterloo.

ITALY. The interest still felt for the position of the Pope continues predominant. His Holiness remains at Gaeta, from which point all kinds of intrigues and speculations have sprung up, conferring a great celebrity on this almost unknown spot.

The Provisional Government at Rome, concluded by the vote of the upper Chambers, has endeavored by every means in its power to induce the Pope to return to the Holy City. This he refuses, except on condition of dissolving the Chambers, disbanding the National Guard, and suppressing the Journals, which, amongst other conditions, only show that his Holiness has no real intention to return at present to the Quirinal.

The Italian Government, in settling the affairs of Italy, is about to meet at Brussels; but it is plain that whilst the executive authorities of the Chief Mediating powers are scarcely settled—indeed we hardly know who governs Germany—but little progress can be made towards a peaceful solution of Italian affairs.

The Papal States have only an acknowledged provisional government, to maintain order in the capital.

M. Cametti, the Comptroller General of the Papal army, has arrived at Paris, on his way to London, charged with a mission to both the French and English governments; and in a short time the feeling of Russia, which power has always interfered boldly in Italian affairs, will be known; so that the final disposition of the Pope's person, as well as his ultimate political destiny, cannot be longer delayed.

The relations of Naples and Sicily remain almost in a state of anarchy.

At Genoa there has been some slight popular outbreak.

At Turin, the King seems to have laid aside his warlike tendencies, and the final adjustment of the Lombardy frontier seems as remote as ever.

AUSTRIA. In Austria public attention is mainly directed to the war against the Hungarians. We have but very few imperfect accounts of the progress of this civil strife. The Imperialists, however, have taken Oldenburg, Tynau, and Presburg; the Magyars retreating before them. It is said that the Imperialists will immediately invest Pesth, and crush Kosuth and his followers.

PRUSSIA. The King of Prussia has at length proceeded to Berlin, where an enforced tranquility is maintained.

GERMANY. The withdrawal of Austria from the Parliament of Frankfurt has opened a new phase in German politics.

Baron von Gager has resumed the reins of Government at Frankfurt, in lieu of M. Schermerhorn. The Parliament, it is said, has determined to have an Emperor of Germany; and Austria, finding quite enough to do to consolidate her own territories within the limits of the empire, has now turned the other way, and Prussia is in the ascendant. This new state of things has excited the hopes and fears of Bavaria, and the lesser Sovereigns of Germany, who would be most averse to be Prussianized.

FRANCE. In Greenville, Dec. 3d, Mr. Samuel Kennedy of Providence, E. I. to Miss Elizabeth Russell of Greenville, also Mr. Lemuel Parks to Miss Louisa M. Fish, both of Groton, Ct. Also Jan 9th, Mr. Joseph Hill, to Miss Mary J. Towne, both of Grotonville.

In New Haven, Dec. 24th, Charles L. Baldwin, of New Britain, and Miss Jennette A. Sharp, of New Haven. In Guilford, Jan. 9th, Augusta E. Lines of New Haven, and Miss Mary A. daughter of Eli Kimbrey, Esq. of Guilford.

In Waterville, Jan. 3d, George W. Mitchell, of Waterville, and Miss Elizabeth Russell of Waterville. In Woodbury, Dec. 31st, George M. Sumners and Miss Parthena E. Judson, both of Woodbury.

In New Haven, on the 15th inst., by Rev. S. D. Phelps, Mr. Henry Miller, of Fair Haven, to Miss Jane C. daughter of Horace Thompson Esq. of New Haven. In New Haven, Jan. 1st, by Rev. Mr. Phelps, Mr. John E. Chubb, to Miss Cecelia Bennet, both of New Haven.

In Burlington, Jan. 6th, suddenly, widow Miranda and Mr. William Vinton, aged 83.

At the Missionary Mass Meeting of the Baptists of New London County, held in October last, with the Central Church in Norwich, it was resolved to hold another similar meeting, at such time and place as might be fixed upon by a committee appointed for that purpose. Such a Mass meeting will accordingly be held with the First Baptist church in New London, on the first Wednesday (the 7th) February, 1849. The Rev. Mr. Vinton, his wife, and the Karens, will be present, and perhaps other missionaries.

Receipts for the week ending Jan. 17, 1849. R. Crane, 5, 53; E. L. Backus, 29, 12; J. Burrows, to 1, 12; H. P. Kent, to 1, 13; R. E. dredge, to 1, 12; E. H. Plant, 10, 00; Y. Hallard, to 4, 12; Wm. Bundy, to 26, 12; R. V. J. Grow to 1, 12; S. B. Austin, to 48, 12; Mary Darley, to 10, 12; J. E. E. to 15, 11; E. G. Wickwith, to 8, 12; Thomas Kenyon, to 6, 12; John Still, to 1, 12; J. C. Dickinson, 2, 00; E. Spencer to 43, 12.

## Advertisements.

### New Hymn Book.

#### THE CHRISTIAN MELODIST.

BY REV. J. B. BARVARD.

JUST published by JOHN PETERS, 81 Cornhill, Boston. This is the cheapest and most complete hymn book for Conference meetings ever published. It contains 600 hymns, and each hymn has the name of an occupying more than sixty pages, are inserted at the end of the volume. Price 37 1/2 cents.

(The following are selected from among the numerous testimonials which the publisher is constantly receiving.)

From Rev. Robert Turnbull, Pastor of the 1st Baptist Church, Hartford.

I have looked at the Christian Melodist, published by Mr. John Peters, of Boston, and think it well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed. Generally the hymns are at once poetical and useful, well fitted to express the emotions of a Christian heart, and great improvement. Indeed it is the best hymn book for the vestry which I have ever seen.

BOSTON, Dec. 17, 1848.

Dear Sir.—After examining its pages, I take pleasure in saying that I consider the "Christian Melodist" a beautiful and useful work. It contains original hymns which are beautiful and useful. It is well adapted to the needs of the Christian Church, and will be a great improvement on Hymn Books of the class to which it belongs. It is well adapted to the needs of the Christian Church, and will be a great improvement on Hymn Books of the class to which it belongs.

Pastor of the Charles St. Baptist Church.

Having also examined the Christian Melodist, both before and since its publication, I fully concur in the sentiments expressed above by Dr. Sharp.

ROLAND H. NEALE, Pastor of the 1st Baptist Church.

So far as I have been able to examine the Christian Melodist, my impressions of it are very favorable, and I should think it eminently adapted to express the feelings of a pious heart, both in private and public worship. It is well adapted to the needs of the Christian Church, and will be a great improvement on Hymn Books of the class to which it belongs.

Pastor of the Bowdoin Square Baptist Church.

From the Baptist Ministers in the city of New York.

I can have no hesitation in saying that the Christian Melodist has no equal in any of the kind which has fallen under my observation. I am delighted to perceive that you have added a selection of appropriate tunes in an appendix. This is a most judicious and timely addition, and will be a great improvement on Hymn Books of the class to which it belongs.

CHARLES S. SOMERS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5, 1848.

The Christian Melodist embraces a large number of hymns, adapted in character, and suitable in length and variety for all the most common occasions of social and religious worship. It is well adapted to the needs of the Christian Church, and will be a great improvement on Hymn Books of the class to which it belongs.

EDWARD LATHROP, Wm. H. WICKFORD, W. W. EVERTS.

It has appeared to us for some time past, that a hymn book adapted to the various social meetings of the Christian Church, was greatly needed. For while the hymn books of the kind which have fallen under our observation, were adapted to the needs of the Christian Church, they were not adapted to the needs of the Christian Church, and will be a great improvement on Hymn Books of the class to which it belongs.

From Rev. George B. Ide, D. D., Pastor of the 1st Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

I have looked over the Christian Melodist, and think it a beautiful and useful work. It contains original hymns which are beautiful and useful. It is well adapted to the needs of the Christian Church, and will be a great improvement on Hymn Books of the class to which it belongs.

For sale by the hundred, dozen, or single, by BROCKETT & FULLER, 219 Main street, Hartford.

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PROVERBS FOR THE PEOPLE: OR, ILLUSTRATIONS OF PRACTICAL GODLINESS DRAWN FROM THE BOOK OF WISDOM.

BY REV. E. L. MAGOON, Author of "The Oroters of an American Revolution."

Chap. I. Introductory; or The Wise Preacher



## Poetry.

## The Mission of the Angel of Death.

BY MRS. S. W. JEWETT.

"Go forth," said the heavenly Father,  
To one of His seraph train:  
"Go forth on an errand of mercy,  
To the world of trouble and pain.  
"Loosen the galling fetters,  
That bind the weary and worn;  
And bear to their glorious mansions,  
The souls that for bliss are born.  
"And away from earth's noxious vapors,  
Some buds of beauty bring;  
To bloom in the heavenly gardens,  
'Neath the smile of perpetual spring."  
And the angel with wings resplendent,  
Went forth from that heavenly band,  
Midst a chorus of joyful voices,  
Resounding at God's right hand.  
In the street of a crowded city,  
An old man, beggar and poor,  
Hungry and sick, and sorrowing,  
Sank down by a rich man's door.  
Sleep weighed down his heavy eyelids,  
And feebly he drew his breath,  
As beside him, with look of compassion,  
Alighted the Angel of Death.

Then he thought of the years long vanished,  
The lovely, the lost, and the dear,  
Till borne on the wings of sweet visions,  
He woke in a happier sphere.

There were none on earth to sorrow,  
That the old man's days were o'er,  
But myriads made him welcome,  
As he neared the heavenly shore.

Slowly night's gathering shadows,  
Closed round a mother mild,  
Who, tearful and heavy-hearted,  
Watched by her dying child.

Fevered, and restless, and moaning,  
On his little bed he lay,  
When the bright-winged angel drew near him,  
And kissed his last breath away.

So softly the chain was severed—  
So gently was stayed the breath—  
It soothed the heart of the mourner,  
And she blessed the Angel of Death.

For she knew that the soul of her darling  
Had gone to his Father above—  
Clasped in the arms more tender  
Than even her fondest love.

And still on his holy mission,  
Did the heaven-sent messenger roam,  
Gathering God's wandering children  
To their eternal home.

Those only, whose souls were blighted,  
And withered by sin and shame,  
Saw no light in the path of the angel,  
And knew not from whence he came.

And those only who close their spirits  
In wilful blindness here,  
From the light of God's nearer presence  
Need shrink with distrust and fear.

## Religious &amp; Moral.

From the Mothers' Journal.

## Mrs. Eliza Crosby Allen.

Many of our readers will have already learned from the newspapers, what to others among the patrons of this Journal will come with the shock of an unexpected announcement. The mind which for more than eight years has been accustomed, month by month, to hold through these pages converse with mothers, and with homes widely scattered throughout this and other remote lands, has been summoned to relinquish all earthly tasks. Death has bro't a close to her toils, and set its seal to her testimony. Mrs. Eliza C. Allen, the editor of the Mothers' Journal, on the afternoon of the Sabbath, October 15th, 1848, at a quarter before two, exchanged, we humbly trust, the sorrows and conflicts of earth for the blissful rest of the Christian, crowned and perfected on high. Many, who have been instructed by the skillful judgment, vivacity and piety of her contributions to this Journal, will mourn her removal as a loss not lightly to be forgotten, and not easily to be repaired.

Eliza Crosby was born at Winchendon, in the state of Massachusetts, August 20th, 1803; but when yet a child of some three or four years of age, accompanied her parents in their removal thence to Montpelier, in the state of Vermont. Her mother yet survives at an advanced age, residing in Louisville, Kentucky; and two of her mother's brothers, the Hon. Joseph Locke and John Locke, Esq., are residents of Lowell, Massachusetts. Her father died at Montpelier when she was about eighteen years of age, and was a victim to the same disease which removed her. Her parents were Christians; and her mother, with much devotedness, sought religiously to train her six children, two of whom, a son and a daughter, died before Mrs. Allen, whilst three sons yet survive. At the age of fourteen, Eliza, becoming hopefully the subject of God's renewing grace, united with the Congregational Church in Montpelier. Six years after, her views changing as to the ordinance of baptism, she received immersion at the hands of the Rev. Joseph W. Sawyer, then chaplain to the Legislature of Vermont, that body being at the time in session at Montpelier. There being no Baptist church at her home, she retained her membership with the Congregationalists until her removal to West Boylston, Massachusetts, when she became one of the Baptist church in that place.

On the 21st of November, 1827, she was married to the Rev. Ira M. Allen, then of Brandon, Vt., but who became, in 1830, the agent of the Baptist General Tract Society, and removed in the discharge of his official duties to Philadelphia. Here she was united with the Samson-street church, then under the pastoral charge of the Rev. John L. Dagg. Her labors in this new

sphere, in connexion with various female societies, in the conduct of a young ladies' Bible Class, in preparing and editing tracts, and in relieving her husband by assuming the charge of the depository and correspondence during his frequent absences, were complex and onerous; whilst at the same time, cheerfully, frugally and hospitably ordering her home, and receiving her husband's guests and friends. Yet, in addition to all these cares, she found time, by system and perseverance, to become a contributor to several religious periodicals.

In 1840, the Mothers' Journal was committed to her as editor. Her husband's labors were transferred to the American and Foreign Bible Society, and his residence to the city of New York. Of the traits of her mental character, as displayed in this work, it is needless to speak. With a mind clear, acute and practical; with much of precision and force in her style; of ready and genial sympathies; and, above all, possessed by a solemn and habitual sense of the supreme worth and controlling rights of religious principle, she sought, not unsuccessfully, to make her monthly Journal a valued counsellor to the mother in her responsible and difficult task; and, at the same time, a visitant not unwelcome to that more youthful but not less important class of her readers, the children who constitute the mother's charge.

She could never have been said to enjoy perfect health. Before her marriage, sickness, protracted and severe, had brought her to the borders of the grave; and after that event, at Brandon, and for a time in Philadelphia also, she was the subject of a spinal affection which occasioned great suffering, and disabled her from walking. Relieved from this, she still labored under a feebleness of constitution, that would, to one of less energetic spirit, have seemed to release her from all call to labor; yet, in the neatness and order of her household, in her interest personally shown in various societies, and in her literary employments, she seemed to find not only a constant summons to activity, but a true and grateful delight in her varied engagements. Her husband, then in the employ of the American and Foreign Bible Society, being required to leave home on a tour for the collection of funds, was for three months during last winter, absent from her. The care of procuring the paper for the Journal and making contracts with its printer, and conducting the correspondence, as well as supplying the editorial matter, was not only in itself severe, but it occasioned inevitable exposure to the severity of the weather, which, with her aggravated toils, seemed to break down her strength that had never been rugged. When the influenza seemed to leave behind it the incipient symptoms of tubercular disease of the lungs, she hoped to recover as she had in former years from a similar affection. Kindly invited by the Rev. John Teasdale in June last, to try the restorative effects of a residence at his house at Schooley's Mountain, in the state of New Jersey, she found the air of that elevated region, and the weather, cold and stormy for the season, both operating to disappoint the hopes of herself and her hospitable friends; and she returned, exceedingly enfeebled, to her home. Upon examination of her lungs, the case was pronounced one of decided pulmonary disease. She seemed calmly to receive the intelligence, and conversed freely with her husband on the disposition to be made of her books and effects after her removal, and also of her removal, and also of his interment. Yet she had not the deep and spiritual feelings she desired; but sometimes after, spoke in strong language of a blessed change in her mind, which, as she said, words could not describe.

But the care and solicitude of friends, the ardent hopefulness of some whom she fondly and justly loved, and who could not believe her case incurable, and the invitation of her brother in Florida, that she should spend the winter amid the blander air of home—a home, within one mile of which she might travel on steamboats—all seemed to win back her thoughts to this world, and to a longer stay amid its duties and ties. Yet she declared that, if taken on the morrow, she had no fear to die; but her heart and her speech were evidently mostly engrossed with those delusive hopes of recovery, which are so sad and inseparable an accompaniment of the disorder, consumption, that was hurrying her rapidly to the tomb. But when informed a few days before her death of the inevitable change that was not far before her, she was not alarmed, and expressed her perfect resignation and her hope, cloudless and entire, in the Lord Jesus Christ. Even in the delirium that possessed her mind in the last days of mortal anguish, she was often engaged in prayer and praise, and sang snatches of two hymns, extemporaneous in their music and their poetry, and the one of which she seemed to pour forth as if in heaven, and describing its glories now seen and possessed.

From many friends she received varied and unwearied acts of sympathy and tenderness, of which her nearest friend, the bereaved husband, would cherish and record his most lively sense, and for them she expressed his deep gratitude. It is his hope to prepare some record of the worth he knew so well, and mourns most truly, and in connexion with selections from her writings, contributed to this and other periodical works, to commit it to the press, not merely as a memorial of affection, but to the glory of that God whom she served, and in the prayerful trust that it may continue in her behalf even from the grave the works of usefulness, which it was her delight and her glory so largely and so laboriously to have attempted during her life on earth.

New York, November, 1848.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

## Russian Gold.

Among the voluminous mass of the parliamentary papers of last session will be found a single sheet, entitled, "A return of the quantity of gold produced in the Empire of Russia." This return was furnished by Sir Edward Baynes, the English Consul at St. Petersburg, and was laid before the House of Commons in consequence of the wish expressed by that body in an address presented to her majesty. It consists of two pages only—yet, light as it is, when compared with the mighty documents from the midst of which we have just drawn it forth, it contains startling facts, and is suggestive of weighty considerations. Our readers are probably aware that, previously to the discovery of America, Europe was comparatively poor in precious metals. They may not be equally cognizant with the fact, that the value of gold, as compared with silver, was not so great then as now. It has been stated that, in the three centuries which have elapsed since the discovery by Columbus, the New World has, within the last few years, supplied nearly four times as much gold, and about twelve times as much silver, as the whole of Europe and Asiaic Europe together. The speedy consequence of such an influx of the precious metals in Europe was, as is well known, a great depreciation in their value, as compared with the value of all other articles of which the supply did not increase in like ratio. We find, for instance, that the prices of wheat and similar products were trebled between the year 1570 and 1630. Another, but less obvious consequence was, a considerable rise in the value of gold as compared with that of silver. At present, the values of equal weights of gold and silver are in the proportion of 15 1-2 to 1.

The gold mines of Russia have long been celebrated; but within the last few years the quantity of gold in that country has increased with a steadiness and rapidity which are unprecedented. In fact, the increased supply threatens, if it continues, to produce, in a modified degree, an effect similar to that which resulted from the vast influx of the precious metals which followed on the discovery of America. The return before us shows that the quantity of gold produced in Russia is about four times what it was only ten years since; and the value of the produce reported to the Government, in the year 1846, is estimated at nearly three millions and a half sterling. \* \* \* We shall not therefore be far wrong if we estimate the value of the gold produced in Russia at four millions sterling per annum, while the total value of gold and silver exported from America is considerably less than six millions, the greater part of that sum arising from the exports of silver. Nor is there reason to suppose that the increased supply is likely to fail. The produce of the Siberian mines has increased year by year, and it is said, moreover, that we may look for an increased supply from the Oural, the produce of which region has, for many years past, been stationary.

## Why I take a Religious Newspaper.

1. Because I love to hear about the kingdom of Christ, its advancement and prospects.
2. Because I need to be often urged to duty—personal, social, public. It often warms my heart and excites to prayer.
3. Because I should know how to pray intelligently for the Church and the world.
4. Because I ought to know what the times require of me, how I should labor, and how I should give.
5. Because it helps me to understand many things I hear in the pulpit and in conversation.
6. Because I wish my children to be intelligent, having enlarged and liberal views.
7. Because I would have my children for their own good, their happiness, their salvation, to cultivate an interest in the kingdom of Jesus.
8. Because I desire my children should be trained for usefulness. A Reader.

The Vermont Chronicle has the following appropriate remarks: "Many persons will take up a newspaper through the week, and become interested in some portion of its contents, who would not otherwise have their attention directed at all to the great themes of which it treats. If tracts are valuable as missionaries, surely the religious newspaper is no less so. It penetrates the most remote parts, without the aid, and without incurring the necessary charges of a colporteur, for the public mail is its bearer. It is true that tracts can be dispatched in the same way. But they could not have the regularity of transmission which a newspaper has, nor could they be forwarded at so little expense. Besides, being unexpected, they might often miscarry, and not always be received with a hearty welcome. The newspaper has not to seek its readers, but it is sought of them. Its varied contents make each number equivalent in value to a bundle of tracts."

## Illustration of Faith.

"Father," said a little Welsh boy to his parent, who had been explaining the Scriptures to his family, in the hall of what was once the Manor-house, but which was then occupied by a farmer,—"Father, you said you would one day, when I was old enough, teach me what faith is. Am I old enough now?" "Well I think you are, Willy; come to me," said his father, rising from his chair.

The boy had no sooner approached, than his father raised him from the ground, and set him on the top of a double chest of drawers that stood beside the wall. The child's color went and came, and he was evidently afraid to stand upright in so unusual a situation.

"Now, Willy," said his father, placing himself at a little distance, and holding out his arms,—"Now, Willy, stand upright and jump into my arms." The child's position and the father's command were alike calculated to produce alarm, and did produce it; but the father's look was calm, and kind, and serious, and the child had invited the lesson,—so he had nothing for it but to turn his mind to compliance.

Raising himself somewhat, at length he made an effort to jump, but his heart failed him, and he drew back, and stood further from the edge of the drawers.

"Ah, Willy, said his father, 'Thou hast no faith—try again.' Willy thought for a moment, and perceived the nature and drift of his father's experiment. He came again to the edge, and this time he did make the spring; but so imperfectly, and with so divided a mind, that he would have fallen, but for a beam of the ceiling just above him, on which he clapt his hands and recovered himself.

His father smiled, and said, 'Willy, thou hast no faith yet; but that was better than the last. Come, try once more.'

The look of quiet love in the father's face, and his still open arms, at length assured our hero that there was no danger; or it may be, that he saw so much to reverence and trust in that parental smile, that he forgot the danger. Be this as it may, this third time little Willy stood bolt upright, and jumped over the dreaded gulph to his father's powerful arms. "There, Willy, that was faith. There is the gulph of hell between you and eternal life, but your heavenly Father holds out for you the arms of his love; and has sent his only Son to die, and prove it to you. Trust Him, as you have trusted me, and you will save your soul."—Church of England S. S. Quarterly Magazine.

## Be not Discouraged.

Never, under any circumstances, doubt the faithfulness of your heavenly Master.—Stay yourself on the divine promises. Rest upon them your whole weight. They cannot fail. If appearances be disheartening, still work on, hoping for a favorable issue. If the vision tarry, wait for it. When the late William Ladd, the apostle of peace, after laboring several years with little apparent success, complained in desponding tones of the obstacles that resisted his progress, Dr. Payson said to him, "Brother Ladd, do something every day." These words were therefore his motto. He did something every day, and ultimately prospered. As you shall encounter the dense, frowning masses of heathenism, and feel, after protracted effort, that you have made upon them no impression, beware of hasty conclusions. Persevere. Strike some blow every day; ask the blessing of God upon every endeavor, and leave the result with him who rewards, not the successful, but the faithful. Remember how long and arduously Carey and Judson labored in their respective fields, before they received the first convert; and look now at the thousands which, in those very fields, have been joyously gathered. It was predicted of your Master, that "He shall not fail, nor be discouraged, till he have set judgment in the earth." If he does not falter or despond, you need not.—Dr. Baron Stow.

MORE INFIDEL PERSECUTIONS IN SWITZERLAND.—The little Canton of Neuchâtel is about following the example of the Canton of Vaud. The Council of State have communicated to the convocation of clergy, a project of an ecclesiastical arrangement not yet published, which the clergy almost unanimously declare that they will not, and cannot, accept. The Council is the creature of the Radicals, who are hostile to evangelical religion—professed Liberals, but real Infidels—with a strong antipathy to the clergy, because of the influence which they exert. The clergy of this Canton number about fifty, and most of them are evangelical. A few days will determine whether the Government will proceed to extremities.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, lecturing in Boston, said the sensible thing that follows in a discourse on Amusements, delivered the other evening before the Mercantile Library Association:—

"Amusements were indispensable to sound morals. If the young were not provided with harmless and virtuous amusements, they would have vicious and corrupting amusements. Some parents are so much afraid that their children would do wrong, that they would not let them do anything. But when they obtained their liberty, with none to control their pleasures, never having learned to act aright, they were quite sure to riot in self-indulgence. In our judgment, parents ought to act upon this hint and seek rational and improving amusements for their children.—Such are freely furnished and should be encouraged."

THE JORDAN.—Lamarie describes the river Jordan as follows: "It passes with a slight bubbling, and uttering its first murmur under the ruined arches of a bridge of Roman architecture. The Jordan far surpasses the Eurotas and the Cephalus. It flows gently, in a bed of about 100 feet wide—a stream of water two or three feet deep, clear, limpid, transparent, reflecting every pebble on its banks, like a mirror that colors what it shows. I took of the water of the Jordan in the hollow of my hand, and found it quite sweet, of a pleasant flavor, and of great purity."

ABORIGINAL INDUSTRY.—By the census of the Indian tribes, which is now being taken, it is shown that seven bands of Ottawas about Michilimackinac, numbering about 700 souls, who rely wholly upon agriculture for subsistence, have raised during

the last year, 25,000 bushels of corn, and 40,000 bushels of potatoes. They also made during the last spring, 355,000 lbs., or over 149 tons, of maple sugar, which is worth in the Merrimack market, seven cents per pound, making \$22,750 on sugar alone. Corn is worth at the same place, 50 cents, and potatoes 37 1-2 cents per bushel. This single example shows what the Indian tribes could do for themselves, were they all to make a bold appeal to agriculture for a living, and abandon the chase.

THE SLAVE QUESTION.—Four propositions for the settlement of the slavery question are now before Congress, viz:

1. Douglass' bill, making one State of California and New Mexico, to be organized immediately, and leaving the question of slavery to the people.
2. The petition of the people of New Mexico for organization into a State, with slavery expressly excluded by law.
3. Clayton's old compromise bill, leaving the matter to the Supreme Court.
4. The resolution of the House of Representatives, instructing the territorial committee to report a bill for the organization of territorial governments, excluding slavery.

A GREAT STATE.—Old Massachusetts, says an exchange, has ever taken the lead in what is great, good, useful, and profitable. She established the first school in the United States, the first academy, the first college. She set up the first press, printed the first book and the first newspaper. She planted the first apple tree, and caught the first whale. She coined the first money, and hoisted the first national flag. She made the first canal, and the first railroad. She invented the first mouse-trap and washing machine, and sent the first ship to discover islands and continents in the South Sea. She produced the first philosopher, and made the first pin. She fired the first gun in the Revolution, and gave John Bull his first beating, and put her hand first to the Declaration of Independence. She invented Yankee Doodle, and gave a name forever to the Universal Yankee Nation. Truly, a great State is Massachusetts.

TWO HARD THINGS.—First, to talk of yourself without being vain. Second, to talk of others without slander.

CREDULITY OF INFIDELITY.—Charles H. hearing the celebrated Vossius, a free-thinker, repeating some incredible stories of the Chinese, turning to those about him, said, "This learned divine is a very strange man. He believes everything but the Bible."

"Sir," said a lady to Mr. Romaine, "I like the doctrine you preach, and I think I can give up everything but one." "What is that, madam?" "Cards, sir." "You think you could not be happy without them?" "No, sir, I could not." "Then, madam, they are your god, and to them you must look for salvation." This pointed and faithful reply is said to have issued in her conversion.

THE MARRIAGE RELATION.—The celebrated English writer, Addison, has left on record the following important sentence: "Two persons who have chosen each other out of all the species, with design to be each other's mutual comfort and entertainment, have, in that action, bound themselves to be good humored, affable, discreet, forgiving, patient and joyful, with respect to each other's frailties and imperfections, to the end of their lives."

One object of life should be, to accumulate a great number of questions to be asked and resolved in eternity. We may ask the sage, the genius, the philosopher, the divine—none can tell; but we will open our series to other respondents—we will ask angels—God.

One should think that a tender friendship might become more intimate and entire the older the person grew; so two trees planted near each other, the higher they grow, and the more widely they spread, intermingle more completely their branches and their foliage.

A character should retain always the upright vigor of manliness; not let itself be bent and fixed in any specific form. It should be like an upright elastic tree, which bends accommodating a little to each wind on every side, but never loses its spring and self-dependent vigor.—John Foster.

DANGER OF REVERIE.—Do anything innocent, rather than give yourself up to reverie. I can speak on this point from experience. At one period of my life, I was a dreamer, a castle builder. Visions of the distant and future took the place of present duty and activity. I spent hours in reverie. I suppose I was seduced, in part, by physical idleness. But the body suffered as much as the mind. I found, too, that the imagination threatened to inflame the passions, and that if I meant to be virtuous, I must dismiss my musings. The conflict was a hard one; I resolved, prayed, resisted, sought refuge in occupation, and at length triumphed. I beg you to avail yourself of my experience.—Memoir of Dr. Channing.

To hold the doctrine of human rights, or the fundamental principles of justice in the abstract, and not to carry them out in practice, is, in fact, to apostatize from them.

For one man who sincerely pities our misfortunes, there are hundreds who heartily hate us for our successes.

## Advertisements.

## Dr. Blakeman's Pectoral Balm.

FOR CURE OF ASTHMA, COUGHS, LUNG AND LIVER AFFECTIONS.

THIS medicine continues its onward course, healing and curing on every kind—Men, Women, and Children, are equally benefited. No Family ought to be without it. For sale by J. K. SOUTHMAYD.

READ THIS.

Persons that have been confined to their beds for weeks and months, and apparently given up the Consumption, have been restored to health by the use of Dr. Blakeman's Pectoral Balm.

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## Christian

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From the National Hymn of the Last

BY AUGUSTINE DE

I sleep on the bosom of  
And mantle my couch with  
And blaring in red  
Like a flame o'er me  
Is swaying the wild plume  
I hear an awakening sound,  
That sweeps through the stars  
I see a great angel,  
A glorious angel,  
With beauty enrobed, and  
crowned.

A Voice through Creation  
The breath of God is in  
And the Spirit of God is in  
Is brooding in womb  
In dark and mystery  
Arise ye, my sons! O, awake!  
Behold!

On the wings of the  
How the Angel of Prophecy  
With power from Elion the  
The future of Earth

There are curses and sore tribulation  
That crouch in the lap of life  
There is blood-guiltiness on them  
And shadows from heaven  
Yea, shadows uncanny and  
Pondrous over mankind,  
Who are blind—who are blind  
Who have plucked out the eyes

It comes! O, it comes  
I hear it afar,  
That muffled tread,  
O'er the Living and Dead  
The march of old men  
They come—O, they come  
And my spirit is dumb  
The armies of men,  
They are warning again  
The princes and leaders,  
With banners, and trump  
They tower like old Lebanon  
But bow with the blast of  
Yea, bend with the hurricane  
They rush to the valley of death  
Yet they swarm,  
Like the black battalions,  
they cluster,  
In countless and terrible numbers  
In crimson and murderous hues  
The armies of men,  
To have again!  
To have once more,  
On sea and on shore—  
The food and the fuel of horror

From Masore—Mother of Sin  
To their graves,  
To their graves, on the banks of  
The serfs of the Autocrat of  
And their blood shall new-nature  
From Danube's red shores  
From Danube and Don,  
Shall gather the barbaric hosts  
The Tartar and Hun,  
Whose laws are their swords  
From desert and border  
Each bloody marauder,  
Shall haste to the land of the  
To mingle his blood with its  
From Britain—from Br  
The flame shall arise  
To the pitiless skies  
'Tis written—'tis written  
'Tis plain to mine eyes!  
And her merchants afar off lament  
Shall witness the smoke of her burn  
Even so!  
She must taste of the war  
In hut and in palace,  
She'll drink of the chalice  
And weep forth her heart in  
To wash out her mighty taint  
For lo!  
The blood of the innocent  
The blood of the martyrs whom Br  
Shall fall on her forehead in terror

It rolls—it rolls!  
The voice of the thunder that strikes  
It bends—it descends—  
The bolt which old Earth to her core  
'Tis the Battle's wild roar  
'Tis the bolt of dread War  
The sea it upheaveth—it rocketeth to  
It shaketh the zones,  
And monarchs and thrones  
Shall battle with freedom—but con

Paul in a Basket  
Paul in a pulpit will do. We  
ed one more noly! He was a  
among preachers. Or, put h  
before Agrippi or any earthl  
and the man never lived who  
him in the moral dignity and  
his character and deportment.

But Paul was not always in  
before kings. Paul in a basket  
the great Apostle! Verily, P  
Hill, with half of Athens for a  
and pouring forth some of th  
truths that ever filled human e